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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

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There are fifteen Siamese students—four of them ladies—undergoing various kinds of professional training in England. They are sent by the government of Siam.

Vienna scientific societies have been investigating the wonderful "weather plant" discovered some months ago, and it is said that its weather foretelling properties have been thoroughly verified. The marine department of the Austrian war department is to give the plant a trial on shipboard.

A survey has lately been made in the North of Ireland and on the Mull of Kintyre for the purpose of securing data for an estimate of the cost of a tunnel across the narrow strait which separates Ireland from Scotland. The result reached was that a tunnel would cost $40,000,000, or about $5,000,000 per nautical mile.

Honduras has not much of a reputation for enterprise, but it manages to keep abreast of the times in some respects. Women in that country have just been granted the right to compound prescriptions and practice pharmacy in general with the one condition that they pass the examination required of male druggists.

There is said to be more American silver than Canadian silver in circulation in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Recently the Winnipeg bankers decided to accept American dollars at only 95 cents, half dollars at 45 cents, and quarters at 20 cents, but the people refused to indorse the regulation, and our coin passes there at par.

An Englishman who was playing billiards in a public house in Bromley made a bet that he would get one of the ivory balls into his mouth. He did get it in and there it stuck, in spite of all his efforts to dislodge it. The surgeon who was called in extracted the lump of ivory, but only after taking out several of the "experimentalist's" front teeth.

The government of the Republic of Columbia is devoting much attention to a study of the best system for practically teaching the science of agriculture. The agricultural industry in Columbia is unprosperous. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, notwithstanding the laws, which are most favorable for its encouragement, there being no tax on land nor its product, still the planters seem to know as little of the science of agriculture as was known in the primitive ages before the flood. The only agricultural implement known in that section is the machete.

The French Government has resolved, according to the New York Post, to fix one uniform time for the whole country. This will be "Paris time," which for the future will be adopted in all railway stations and public places all over France, and it is to be called l'heure nationale. On the frontiers, however, there are to be quadrants marking both the Paris and the foreign hour. At the present moment three different systems of marking the time are in vogue in France. The new system will not come into operation until May next; that is to say, at the opening of the Universal Exhibition.

De Beaumont, a Swiss philologist, says that among cultured persons a man cuts a pitiful figure in conversation unless he is the master of at least 10,000 words. He goes on to say that it is not uncommon for a university graduate to have 25,000 words at his command. This may be true, observes the New York Post, but the man with 25,000 words does not achieve as much in literature as Milton with his 8000, and Shakespeare with his 15,000 words. The simpler vocabularies of the present day make their owners less direct, clear and forcible in their speech and writings. A very wordy man is generally handicapped. He will talk all around a subject and never make a point. The great masters of English literature, whose works are now regarded as models of style, were men of few words, as compared with our modern university graduates.

The New York Graphic says: "Before the Civil War the cotton plant was king. Only cotton could be gathered from it. The seed was considered useless, the hulls and stalks good only for fertilizers or for fuel when dried. One day, twelve or fifteen years ago, a bright-brained fellow discovered that the seed was of great value for oil and the meal made splendid food for stock. Millions of dollars went into the industry, the cotton growers found a new source of income and the olive oil a competitor that has almost driven it from the American market. The hulls and stalks continue to be burned, and yet, under the very fingers of the men who throw them out to rot or burn, millions lay awaiting him who would have enterprise enough to devise means to extract the wealth from what seemed the most unpromising materials. At last a great use for them has been found, In the office of one of the courts in Atlanta, Ga., there are now on exhibition samples of paper pulp made of the hulls and stalks of the cotton plant. It is as white as snow and can be converted into the finest writing paper. One of the first results of the new discovery is added richness to the pockets of the planter. Instead of being worth $4 a ton, fuel or for fertilizer, the hulls and stalks become marketable at $40 a ton."

Waiting for the Bugle.

We wait for the bugle; the night dews are cold,
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old,
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare,
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair,
The future is veiled and its fortune unknown
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.

At the sound of the bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string;
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of their rear bivouac,
And sorrows and losses and cares fade away
When that life-giving signal proclaims the new day.

Though the bivouac of age may put ice in our veins,
And no fibre of steel in our sinew remains;
Though the comrades of yesterday's march are not here,
And the sun light seems pale and the branches are sear—
Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moan,
We shall find our lost youth when the bugle is blown.

—[Thos. Wentworth Higginson in Century.

ONLY A DEAF WOMAN.

The train stopped at Blue Station on time this Wednesday afternoon. It was not a particularly punctual train, neither did it especially matter whether it was or not, as Blue Station was one of those "lodges in the vast wilderness" where time was not reckoned according to the Wall street standard and where people took things easy.

The stage for Hemlock Hill was waiting there—a clumsy conglomeration of musty leather, faded paint, and ancient wood, drawn by two sleepy horses, and driven by a Jehu so old that one instinctively wondered how he ever got up and down from his aerial perch on the box seat. Mr. Richmond and his friend Col. Jones took their seats, packed their valises snugly under their feet, and fastened their natty silk umbrellas in the rack overhead. There was only one other passenger—a woman in a brown waterproof cloak and a green veil, with a lidded market basket in her lap and a tremendous ear trumpet in her hand.

"Only a deaf woman," said Colonel Jones, glancing toward her.

"I see," observed Mr. Richmond. "We need put no particular restraint on our conversation."

"Are we all ready, driver?" shouted Colonel Jones, who was unused to the leisurely methods of life in a place like Blue Station. The driver appeared to rouse himself from a sort of doze.

"I be if you be!" said he. "Git up, Kate! Look out, thar, you Sorrel!"

And away they rolled.

"Yes," said Colonel Jones, rubbing his neatly gloved hands, "it will be a genuine surprise. And I meant it to be. I want to see for myself how things are."

"Certainly," said Mr. Richmond, lurching from one end of the seat to the other, as the wheels took a big stone on their way.

"The lad is over head and ears in love," said Colonel Jones.

"Young men will be fools," observed Mr. Richmond, cynically.

"But a school teacher; a district school teacher!" sighed the colonel, who was tall and portly and clean-shaven, with very black eyebrows and hair just dashed with silver.

"A good many nice girls take to that business," remarked Mr. Richmond. Mr. Richmond was a gaunt gentleman, with hollow eyes, a parchment-colored skin, and a general dyspeptic air.

"It isn't that I despise the trade," said Col. Jones. "You know that as well as I do, Richmond. If the girl is good and pretty, I'd as soon she should be a school teacher as anything else. But I want my boy to have a real home-like home. My wife gave me one, and I solemnly believe it was the making of me. And Victor's wife must be no mere book machine or wearer of fine clothes. If she can't sew, and sweep and cook she's no fit mate for my son. Well, you see, I have been studying the matter over."

"I see," said Mr. Richmond, holding desperately on to the leather strap above his head, as the driver guided the wheels over a succession of stumps on the side of the road.

"I give them no time for preparation," said the Colonel, chuckling. "I drop down upon Miss Allen like a wolf on the fold. I see just exactly what she is. I judge for myself. I wouldn't give a fig for all the Latin and guitar music and china painting in the world if a woman can't make a loaf of light, sweet bread and cook a steak. Eh? I am sure I beg a thousand pardons, ma'am," as a sudden swing of the coach precipitated his head against the basket and sent the ear trumpet rolling to the floor.

"Allow me! Did you want to get out?"

For the woman with the green veil was making vehement gestures with her hand to the driver. She put up the trumpet with an inquiring expression of face.

"Did—you—want—to—get—out?" roared Col. Jones into its convoluted depths, the veins starting out on his forehead as he did so.

"Yes, sir, please," said the woman; and the courteous Colonel himself got out to expedite the removal of the basket, the trumpet and sundry brown paper parcels which constituted the belongings of their fellow passenger.

The green-veiled head bobbed acknowledgments, the Colonel lifted his hat like a modern Don Quixote, and the stage, enveloped in a cloud of dust, rolled away toward the brightness of the western sky. The green-veiled passenger caught up her parcels, skipped over the stone stile with amazing alacrity for so apparently feeble a personage, and flew like a deer across the wooded solitudes until she came to a low, red farmhouse, and entered a cosy kitchen, where a middle aged woman was making blackberry pies.

"Here's your trumpet all mended, Aunt Roxana," said she. "And here's the alpaca dress and the three yards of flannel and the basket with the tea and sugar and spices. What are you going to have for supper?"

"Spring chicken," said Aunt Roxanna in the soft, subdued voice peculiar to deaf people. "They're on the butt'ry shelf, all dressed and ready. And baked potatoes; and I calculate to have them pies ready to go into the oven right off."

"Splendid!" said Lurana Hopkins. "I want one of them. And I must have the chickens and that loaf of gingerbread."

"La, me!" said Aunt Roxanna. "Is the girl crazy?"

"It's for the schoolma'am, Aunt Roxanna," explained Lurana, with her rosy mouth close to the ear trumpet. "Her beau's father came up from the train with me in Zadoc Hawley's stage, and he took me for a deaf woman, because of the trumpet, I suppose, and talked before me to his friend real free. And he's come out here to surprise the schoolma'am, and find out whether she is a good housekeeper or not. And if she isn't, he's going to set himself dead against the match!"

"I never heard nothing like it in my life," said Aunt Roxanna.

"And she isn't—you know she isn't?" said Lurana. "She just lives in half of the Widow Skerritt's house, and boards herself on bread and milk. But she is as sweet as a peach, and people can't have all the accomplishments at once—"

"No, to be sure not," said Aunt Roxanna, her slow wits following Lurana's rapid speech with considerable difficulty.

"And she shan't be cheated out of her lover, not if I can help it," said Lurana, hurriedly packing the broilers, neatly wrapped in a napkin, into her basket, and supplementing them with a loaf of spicy smelling gingerbread, two unbaked blackberry pies, a pan of biscuit and a glass jar of honey. "Now, a little canister of coffee," she said "and some of those pickles, and I believe that's all. You must hurt up something else for supper."

And once more Lurana sped across the fields, crossing a noisy brook on the perilous span of a fallen tree, picking her way deftly through the hummocks of a swamp, and reaching the Widow Skerritt's cottage, while the Blue Station stage, travelling the regular road, was still a good mile and a quarter away.

Alice Alden, the district school teacher, was just putting the last stitches in a blue checked gingham gown that she was making when Lurana rushed in like a hazel-eyed whirlwind.

"Quick!" she cried. "Kindle up the fire! Set the table! Your father-in-law is coming!"

"My father-in-law!" cried Miss Alden, aghast.

"In the stage!" explained Lurana, breathlessly. "To take you by surprise, and there's no telling how soon he will be here."

And then as well as she could, she explained this unexpected combination of circumstances.

"But," reasoned Alice, "I do not wish to deceive anybody, I can't cook, I never learned how."

"Fiddlesticks!" cried Lurana. "If men will make such geese of themselves we may just as well meet them on their own ground. It would be just as reasonable for you to refuse Victor because he hasn't learned the blacksmith's trade or can't preach a sermon. Wouldn't it now?"

"There's something in that," hesitated Alice.

"Of course there is," said Lurana.

It was 9 o'clock at night when Col. Jones rejoined his friend Richmond at the Hemlock Hill hotel. Outside the whip-poor-wills sung, the pine woods exhaled perfume. Within the Colonel rejoiced with an exceeding great joy.

"It's all right," said he. "All as right as possible. I walked directly in upon her and there she was preparing such broiled chickens I never tasted, and the coffee was superb. There was blackberry pie that melted in my mouth and home-made biscuits fit for a king."

"Isn't that rather an elaborate spread for one person?" inquired Mr. Richmond a little incredulously.

"Oh, I believe there was some other young woman to be with her, but she turned shy and wouldn't come in at the last. But she's the prettiest girl you ever saw, Richmond——"

"The other young woman?"

"Pooh, nonsense! You know what I mean—Miss Alden, herself. And I think my son Victor is the luckiest fellow out. I've invited her to come to New York and spend her next vacation with my wife and myself, and I don't care how soon they fix the wedding day."

And the colonel's face beamed all over.

"Have I done right, Victor?" the schoolma'am asked her lover the next time she saw him.

"Right! Of course you have," cried Victor Jones. "And I shall feel grateful to Lurana Hopkins all the rest of my life."

"But I do mean to go over to the Hopkins farm every day and take a lesson in cooking until I can justify your father's good opinion," declared Miss Alden.

"You're near enough to perfection to justify anyone's good opinion now," said Victor, who, as may easily be perceived, was very much in love.

"And only think," cried Lurana, who danced in at that moment, "all this good has been wrought by Aunt Roxanna's ear trumpet!"

American Versatility.

In America a man finds he can turn his hand to anything. He discovers his ability when he finds he has to do it. In Europe he generally has one trade and he cannot easily get into any other. America is the most versatile nation on the face of the globe, barring the dudes. In Europe when a workman invents some new appliance his employer gives him five shillings a week more and grabs the invention. In America when a man shows his employer some new dodge by which he can make money, the employer takes him into partnership and he always invents more things. But it is curious how versatile Americans are. You will find a man in the stock business who has been a dancing master; you'll find many lawyers who have been doctors and doctors who have been lawyers; you'll find people who have graduated from the bar to the pulpit—yes, perhaps from both bars; you will find a man who cut your corns a few years ago contracting to build railroads. You will not often meet such versatility in Europe. When a man has once fairly started as a doctor there he has got to keep on if he starves at the business. If he has been trained for the church he will have to die a curate, if it be his luck never to get any further up. If a man becomes a clerk he clerks it all his life, and he daren't step out because every avenue is overcrowded. So he hasn't a chance to develop any versatility and one can see how the curious caste system arose in China where families follow the trade of their fathers till the end of time.—[Graphic.

A Bloodless German.

Not many miles from Berlin, Germany, there lives a man who, if what report says of him be true, is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena on record. The papers state as a positive fact that he has no blood in his veins and that a committee of the leading physicians and scientists have declared their inability to account for this extraordinary circumstance. The man is a Corporal in the German army, and goes by the name of Otto Schrieber. He himself was quite unconscious of his bloodless condition until two months ago, when he fought a duel with a fellow soldier. His opponent ran his sword through his body without, however, drawing any blood, and the "patient" seemed not a bit the worse. The man was so taken by surprise that Otto had no trouble in killing him. Since that time the comrades of the Corporal have been careful not to tread on his toes, and on no consideration to accept a challenge from him. He was submitted to a severe test at a medical institute in Berlin. A knife was thrust into his mouth, the point coming out at the back of the neck. Not a drop of blood was spilled, and Otto felt no pain during the operation. The gentlemen who examined him are now fully convinced that there are many things in heaven and earth that they never dreamed of. Otto Schrieber intends as soon as his time is up—i. e., next year—to show himself in the principal cities of Europe.—[London Budget.

Medicinal Uses of the Lemon.

"Lemons are very healthy and good, not only for allaying the thirst but will cure a multitude of disorders. The juice of the lemon contains citric acid. Acids as a rule decrease the acid secretion of the body and increase the alkaline. Citric acid, which is the acid of lemons and oranges for instance, will diminish the secretions of gastric juice but increases very materially the secretion of saliva. The very thought of a lemon is sufficient to make the mouth water. Thirst in fevers is not always due to a lack of water in the blood. It may be due in part to a lack of the secretion of the saliva. When the mouth is parched and dry the acid will increase the saliva. When acid is given for the relief of dyspepsia it should be taken before eating. Lemon juice drank before meals will be found very advantageous as a preventive to heartburn."—[Chicago Times.

Safeguards Against Jewelry Thieves.

"I have no doubt that the jewellers in this city lose $10,000 or $15,000 a year from ring thieves," said a New York jeweller a few days ago to a Sun reporter. "The ring thief is usually well dressed and respectable in appearance. He calls for several trays of rings, and while he is talking to the clerk manages to steal a ring. It is impossible to refuse to place a tray of rings before a customer, so I have to hit upon the following scheme: Through each row of rings I run a steel rod, these rods are attached to an iron frame, with hinges at one end and a lock at the other. When a customer wishes to look at the rings I hand out this rack. When necessary, I can take off any ring by unlocking the frame. This has proved a great saving."

TERRA DEL FUEGO.

Information About the Country and its Inhabitants.

Geological Formation as Determined by Recent Surveys.

Terra del Fuego has hitherto attracted but little attention, and the busy world has been content to let it alone. Of late, however, circumstances have arisen which give the country interest and supply information about it. Within the last five years it has been the subject of more thorough and scientific investigation than has ever been previously attempted. Lieutenant Boys of the French Navy has, by permission of the Argentine Government, and partly under its patronage, made an expedition to the southeast portion of Terra del Fuego; and his labors have resulted in a valuable report on the fauna, flora and general characteristics of the country and the condition and language of the people.

Another even more valuable contribution to our knowledge on the subject has been made by Rev. Thomas Brydges, a Church of England missionary, who has lived in the southeastern part of Terra del Fuego for over 25 years, and has during that long residence accumulated an important amount of information about the country and its inhabitants. Mr. Julius Popper, a man of scientific antecedents, but also on behalf of a mining company, recently made an expedition right across the country from Useless Bay on the west to San Sebastian on the east and thence along the coast. Lastly, Don Ramon Lista, a well-known explorer and a member of the Geographical society of Buenos Ayres, has just returned from a scientific and geographical expedition to the east and southeast coast, undertaken at the instance of the Argentine government. These combined sources of information have served to correct many errors hitherto current about the country, and to add to our knowledge in many important respects.

The group of islands which form the archipelago of Terra del Fuego have an area of about eighty thousand square miles, nearly the same size as England and Scotland. Darwin describes the country as a mountainous land partly submerged in the sea so that deep inlets and bays occupy the place where the valleys should exist. To find an acre of level land in any part of the country is most rare. Don Ramon Lista, however, who had greater and more recent opportunities, thinks this investigation a mistaken one. He describes Argentine Terra del Fuego as presenting two aspects. In the north there are valleys more or less extensive, covered with splendid groves and irrigated by large rivers, some of which are navigable, this region enjoying an agreeable temperature, with very little snow during the winter.

South of this he reports that the appearance of the country changes, and extended forests appear, where the grass is not so abundant or the rivers so large. The face of the land is in this part something like Switzerland, with small lakes, elevated mountains and valuable timber forests. He seems to think the country capable of great development, for he adds: "On the plains there will yet be planted a great pastoral industry, while I believe the mountains will be found to contain valuable mineral deposits."

The geological formation of Terra del Fuego corresponds with that of Patagonia; its mountains are the continuation and southern extremity of the Andes, while the plains and uplands correspond to the Patagonian steppes. In some parts the formation is decidely volcanic, pumice stone is found in large quantities, and granite and quartz are abundant. On the other hand, limestone, iron and coal seem to be wanting. Gold has been found in considerable quantities in the north, and for a number of years the enterprising Chillians have been washing it at the foot of the chain hills which form the coasts of the Useless and Future bays.

The climate is certainly not the best in the world, but its disadvantages seem to have been a good deal exaggerated by casual visitors, who have, perhaps, been unfortunate as to times and localities. Mr. Brydges tells us that in the humid regions of the west frosts are almost unknown; while in the central and eastern parts, where the sky is nearly always cloudless, there is intense cold during the four months from June to September.

He adds that the want of sufficient heat in summer is the great drawback to the climate, and is a greater inconvenience than the cold in winter, which has never been known to be lower than 12 degrees Fahrenheit, while the highest summer temperature is only 75 degrees. If it were not for the raw, damp winds the climate of Terra del Fuego would be much better than that of Canada. While there are probably few streams in the country which are of sufficient size ever to be utilized for navigation, there is a large number of small rivers and watercourses, which carry off the rains and melted snow from the mountains, and thus assist to irrigate the lower plains.—[Chambers' Journal.

He—"Do you see that peculiar cloud in the horizon?" She—"I don't know what you mean." "I mean the one that looks like a dog." "O yes, I see it now It's a regular sky terrier."

The Chemistry of Vinegar.

When the juice of apples or of grapes is allowed to remain at rest at a moderate temperature, say 60 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, a chemical change takes place which is called fermentation, and the resulting products of this change are the formation of carbonic acid gas, which escapes, and alcohol, which remains in the liquid. This process is called vinous fermentation. If now this vinous fermentation is allowed to continue in the apple or grape juice till no more alcohol can be found, and the liquid is still allowed to remain at rest at about the same temperature, another chemical change will commence, and the liquid, which was sweet to the taste before, will now begin to turn sour, and continue to become more and more sour as long as this second change continues. This second change is called the acetic fermentation, and the alcohol that was formed during the first fermentation is converted into acetic acid, and the wine or cider is converted into vinegar. The liquid which remains is racked or drawn off, and is then known as wine or cider vinegar, according as it was formed from grape or apple juice. There is no other way of making wine or cider vinegar, and there is no other product than that made from grape or apple juice by fermentation to which the name wine or cider vinegar should be applied. The acid principle in each of these kinds of vinegar is the same, viz., acetic acid, but the other organic constituents of each juice give a flavor which is sufficiently characteristic to enable the vinegar to be recognized by taste and odor. These, however, were the vinegars of our grandfathers, and with a little searching some genuine lots can even yet be found; but not over one-tenth of all the vinegar used in the whole United States is either wine or cider vinegar.—[Baltimore Sun.

The Chinese Almanac.

Recently the Chinese residents at Lhassa, in Thibet, implored the emperor to cause arrangements to be made which would enable them to receive the copies of their almanac at the earliest possible date in each year. This anxiety would seem very curious, were it not the fact, as we are informed by a writer in the Chinese Recordor, that the almanac is the most important book to the Chinese. Its space is far too important to be occupied with the matter which fills western almanacs. It contains astronomical information which is useful, but its great mission is to give full and accurate information for selecting lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, of their everyday life. And as every act of life in China, however trivial, depends for its success on the time in which and the direction (i. e., the point of the compass toward which it is done) is of the utmost importance to the Chinese that every one should have correct information available at all times to so order his life as to avoid bad luck and calamity and secure good luck and prosperity. Consequently, the almanac is, perhaps, the most universally circulated book in China.

Giving Away Japanese Children.

But the queerest custom in Japan, says the Omaha Bee, and one that is not generally known is the interchange of boys. Mr. Kawakura has a boy and to show his appreciation of his friend's kindness gives him this child. The boy is formally adopted in his new family and asumes all the right and title belonging to it. He becomes totally alienated from his real parents and is disowned by them. Now, Mr. Iwaya, who has two sons, hears of Kawakura's generosity and, not to be outdone, sends him one of his boys.

Kawakura accepts this present with thanks and young Iwaya bears that name no longer, but enters at once as the heir to Kawakura's name and property. This strange proceeding is carried on among all classes. The above named instance in which the names are not changed came under the writer's observation. But another high official, Mr. Matsu Noo, once said that he did not think that his youngest son, a child of eight years, was of much account, hence he had given him to a jinrikiska coolie.

Singular Coincidence.

The day the disastrous conflagration occurred, E. J. Savier, one of the leading insurance agents in the city, received a letter from one of his companies in, which they suggested that he was carrying perhaps too much insurance in the Griffin-Caldwell block. That night he answered the letter, and wrote that he considered it one of the safest risks in the city; that the building was so constructed that even if a fire started in any one section it could not spread. He sealed the letter, and, just as he handed it to his brother to mail, the fire alarm sounded. He ran out and saw the block in flames at the very point he had just written about.—[Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Interesting Mummies.

H. Martyn Kennard has presented to the British Museum two of the interesting mummies which were dug up in the Fayum by Mr. Petrie. The larger, that of Artemidorus, has a very fine painted portrait of the deceased wearing a garland, and is decorated with three scenes in gold upon a red ground. The smaller, that of a child, is also exceedingly interesting. The unusual nature of the ornamentation and the period to which they belong (about A. D. 400) make them objects of considerable value and importance.

The Quiet Man in the Butternut Suit.

It does not require great battles or events of national importance to bring out the natural traits of some people, observes the Kansas City Star. The other morning a small but strongly-built bulldog dashed into the middle of Delaware street near Sixth. Foam dropped from his jaws and his blood-shot eyes rolled wildly as he yelped and barked fiercely. He was mad as a March hare. The dog dashed blindly forward and seized one of the spokes of a rapidly moving buggy wheel with his teeth, and was whirled through the air and against the ground with force enough to stun a horse, but it only served to make him dart about more madly and howl and growl more fiercely.

Pedestrians stopped and looked at the dog a minute and then fled for safety. Women shrieked and made the best possible time for adjoining stores. One old lady, with surprising agility, climbed into a buggy standing near. Big, powerful men, with fists like sledge hammers, followed the women, and soon there was hardly a soul left in sight but a quiet-looking man wearing a butternut suit and calmly twisting a straw-colored moustache.

The dog made at him with a fierce growl and the foam dripping from his wide open jaws. The little man coolly spat on the ground and looked around for a weapon. There was nothing handy but a box partly full of peaches belonging to an Italian fruit pedler who had fled long since.

The dog reached the curbstone and gathered himself up like a tiger for a spring. He leaped at the throat of the little man, but, with indescribable quickness, the peach box made a semi-circle in the air, and when the shower of fruit subsided the little man could be seen, calmly beating the animal's brains out with one end of the empty box.

A big man stepped out of a doorway and said: "Bully for you," and the old lady in the buggy climbed down, critically looked at the dead dog, and when she noticed the fine silver and steel collar, remarked: "Somebody's pet, I suppose."

Then a huge crowd gathered about the carcass, and discussed the proper method of killing a mad dog, while the little man with the straw-colored moustache bit off a huge chunk of tobacco and sauntered slowly away.

Hunting With Dogs.

All hounds, save the greyhound, run entirely by scent. When they come upon the faint scent of a track they will work along it until it grows fresher, and then begin to bay or "give tongue." There is always a correspondence between the baying and the trail. An experienced hunter can tell by the baying not only where the dog is, but, by the frequency and confidence of the sound, how fresh the trail is—that is, how close upon his game the dog is. All hunted animals have a way of doubling, or running in circles. Hence, if a hunter observes by the baying that his dog is going away from him, he waits patiently, sometimes for minutes, sometimes for hours, until the circle is made and he hears the dog approaching. Then he is on the alert for a shot for the game is probably not many rods in advance of the dog.

A hound is seldom lost. His nose is his compass. Whenever he pleases, he can take up his master's track and find him, or he can retrace his own steps homeward.

Dogs do not seem to enjoy those odors that please us. A dog will turn away disappointed and indifferent from the finest of perfumes. Except the scent of those things which he would like to eat I have never found anything that seemed to delight a dog's sense of smell.—[St. Nicholas.

A Well of Whitewash.

A man living in the shade of the Catskill Mountains has entered upon a new branch of business. He heard that well water could be purified with lime, and so he emptied a bushel and a half into his well and felt blissful and happy. It turned out that, because of the dryness of the season, there was only three feet of water in the well, and ever since his experiment he has been selling a good article of whitewash to his neighbors at two buckets for a cent, and walking a mile and a half to the creek for drinking water for his family.—[Chicago Herald.

An Offer to be Declined.

"So you are a bad man, eh?"

"Reckon you're right, stranger."

"Come from Bitter Creek?"

"That's whar I'm from, and no mistake."

"Not afraid of anything that walks, eh?"

"Afraid! Show me the man——"

"Oh, no, I won't show you any man, but I'd like to take you up to the house and introduce you to my wife. I bought her a pair of shoes that didn't fit, and I'm rather afraid to go up alone."—[Lincoln Journal.

Reprisals.

Tradesman (to old gentleman who has purchased lawn-mower)—Yes, sir, I'll oil it, and send it over imm——

Customer (imperatively)—No, no, no! It mustn't be oiled! I won't have it oiled. Mind that! I want noise! and, look here, pick me out a nice rusty one. My neighbor's children hoot and yell till ten o'clock every night, so—(viciously)—I mean to cut my grass from four till six every morning.—[Punch.

Study of an Old Garden.

Bubbles like the hollyhocks
Budded, burst, and flaunted wide,
Every beauty from their stocks;
Morning glories, bubble dyed,
Swung in honey hearted flocks.

Tawny tiger lilies flung
Double-dyed slashed with crimson on;
Graceful girl slaves, fair and young,
Like Circassians in the sun
Alabaster lilies swung.

Ah, the droning of the bee
In his dusty pantaloons,
Tumbling in the fleurs de lis;
In the drowsy afternoons
Dreaming in the pink sweet pea.

Ah, the moaning wild wood dove,
With its throat of amethyst
Ruffled like a shining cove
Which a wind to pearl hath kissed,
Moaning, moaning of its love.

And the insects' gossip thin,
From the summer hotness hid,
In the leafy shadows green;
Then at eve the katydid,
With its hard, unvaried din.

Often from the whispering hills,
Lorn within the golden dusk—
Gold with gold of daffodils—
Thrilled into the garden's musk
The wild wail of whippoorwills.

From the purple tangled trees,
Like the white, full heart of night,
Solemn with majestic peace,
Swam the big moon, veined with light,
Like some gorgeous golden fleece.

—[Madison Carvein.

HUMOROUS.

On the brink—the abyss.

Brethren of the cloth—tailors.

The block head is of a wooden frame of mind.

Another name entwined with victory—Victor.

Clothes do not make the man, but his wife's often break him.

The ruling passion is said to be very strong in the Czar of Russia.

It isn't so much a man's constitution as his bile laws that are infringed by malaria.

An exchange says: "The buttermilk habit is spreading." So is the butter habit for that matter.

In a storm it is safer to be on dry land, but during a storm is just a time when the land is not dry.

The reporter wrote it "the party was light and gay," but the compositor knew better and set it up "tight an gay."

The rapidity with which the course of true love runs in the country depends upon the gait the lovers do their courting over.

It is the man who cannot write who makes his mark in this world. But life is full of crosses to him if he has to sign his name often.

The street car of the future may be run after more scientific principles; but the street car of the passed is run after most eagerly now.

Things even up pretty well after all. Men throw banana skins on the sidewalk, and then the banana skins throw men on the sidewalk.

A Cincinnati boy gave the following description of having a tooth pulled: "Just before it killed me the tooth came out."

Foggs: Just look at that absurd hat! Why it's as tall as a steeple! Boggs: What's odd about that? Isn't there a belle under it?

Other things have been settled by scientific research, but no one yet has ever been able accurately to determine whether or not a big man suffers more than a small man when he has the rheumatism.

A livery-stable keeper makes a great boast over the possession of a horse that can be driven without reins. This is not a rare equine trait. Most horses can be driven without reins. The trouble is to stop them.

"Whew!" sighed the umbrella, "who I suffer! I am worn to a skeleton, and have had four of my ribs broken for a week." "Go to!" retorted the hat. "Why, every night of my life is spent upon the rack."

—"Hush!" he wispered, with a warning gesture. "Isn't that the night watchman's rattle?" "No, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, suppressing a yawn, "that is the cook grinding the coffee for breakfast."

Miss Ethel—Did you have a pleasant time at the Wabash party last night, Clara? Miss Clara—Not very, Ethel; I wasn't feeling at all like my usual self. I danced but four times, and only went into supper once."

—"You'll catch it," as the mother said to her son, when the youth broke his father's favorite pipe. But she was wrong. She had forgotten that her son belonged to an amateur base-ball club and couldn't catch anything.

A Policeman Crushed.

There was a jam of people at the corner of King and Yonge streets, and the crossings were blocked by street cars. A policeman who had not taken careful stock of the situation lifted up his voice and shouted, "Move on!" A citizen with a better knowledge of the position suggested that the officer should order the horses to move on.

"And what would we do with jackasses!" queried the cop.

"You could make policemen of them," replied the citizen.

The crowd laughed loudly, the cop looked surprised and a little grieved, and dropped his head to think and did not come out of his meditation until the cars and the crowd had moved on of their own accord.—[Toronto Globe.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
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Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

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3 dis't, Oscar J. Spears, Harnett,
4 dis,t William A. Albright, Durham,
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The record shows that Democratic rule is costing about $30,000,000 a year more than it did under the Republicans.

The leading spirits and earnest workers in the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Iowa are opposed to the third party movement.

In the State of New York in 200 Republican Clubs, with a membership of 10,500, there are 2,3100 voters who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket.

The London Spectator says Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of Free Trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done.

Says a Democratic paper, "Democrats must not lie supinely under the charge of being free traders." It would be better for them to tell the truth, that's a fact.

Hon. George L. Converse, ex-Democratic Congressman from Ohio, and the confidential friend of the late Samuel J. Tilden, is on the stump for Harrison.

They are not National taxes which oppress American farmers. These are rarely ever felt. They are State taxes, on account of State and County expenses, which are breaking the farmers' backs.

A canvass of Perry County, N. Y., just completed, shows that seventy-five Democrats have joined the Republicans. They are doing it in almost every County in most of the States.

The Democrats has challenged our protected industries to a fight of extermination. The Republican party has accepted the challenge. Is it any marvel that the wage-earners of the country have decided to vote with the latter party this year?

The New York Times, an Administration paper, says "nobody teaches that the full amount of the duty is added to the price of the protected domestic product." But Cleveland in his letter of acceptance practically says it is. The Democratic leaders do teach it, but it isn't true.

The Chicago News observes that "Mr. Thurman is the only man who ever carried on a handkerchief flirtation with 60,000,000 people all at once," It might have added that this handkerchief flirtation, like many another one, owill end in a mitten for the flirt.

The Democrats claim that the Mills bill is not a free trade bill because it reduces the duty from 47 to 40 per cent. This is absolutely untrue, for it places on the free list hundreds of articles produced and manufactured in this country. Where is the 40 per cent protection to the farmer who raises vegetables or wool? Where is the 40 per cent protection for those who manufacture lumber or salt?

The Toledo Blade gives the following illustration of the fallacy of reasoning by per centages, as Mills and his crew do on tariff reduction: Two years ago a Democrat in an Oregon town ran for some local office and received one vote. In the last election he ran for the same office again and received two votes. And now he goes around bragging about the great Democratic tidal wave, which increased his vote 100 per cent.

THE SPECTER AT THE FEAST.

Gen. Harrison's original and forcible statement of political principles is the charm of his speeches. He expressed a great truth and condensed a whole argument into a sentence when he said recently in reply to the Democratic talk of cheap prices for goods under free trade:

You are invited to a feast of cheapness. You are promised foreign-made goods at very low prices, and domestic competing goods, if any are made, at the same low prices; but don't forget that the specter of low wages will also attend the feast.

"The specter of low wages" is the General's happy form of expression. It will haunt every free trade feast. It will rise up before the workingman to harass and distress him at every turn. The Democrats say very little about the laborers' wages They have a great deal to say about how much cheaper this, that and the other articles will be under free trade, but they don't tell the poor man that his wages will be correspondingly lower.

What shall it profit the poor man if he can buy half a dozen articles at one-half the present price when his wages with which he must buy the ninety four articles of common use, are but half what they were before? Will free trade make his house rent any lower, his bills for numberless articles upon which there is no tariff, any less? And yet the inevitable consequence of free trade will be to cut down his wages to the European standard. He may revel at the feast of cheapness in a few articles, but the specter of low wages will also be present.

It is the merest sophistry for the free traders to talk about lower prices on some of the common articles under free trade as likely to benefit the workingman. They must know that inevitable result of reducing the price of these articles in order to meet European competition is to cut down the wages of the men who produce them. But free trade doesn't guarantee a correspondingly reduction in all prices. It may lower a few, but there will remain hundreds of prices unchanged, while the laborers wages are cut in two.

TWO FALSE STATEMENTS MET.

The Democrats try to deceive the people by misstatements. They assert that the Mills bill effects a reduction only of duties that now stand at 47 per cent, They omit the 93 important articles which the bill places on the free list altogether from the calculation of reduction. On the same principle, if every duty on the tariff list save one had been repealed, and that had been left unchanged, it might be said there had been no reduction in average rates of duty!

Again they assert reduced duties will reduce the revenues, and so remove the surplus. What are the facts? In five of the principle cases in which duties were reduced in 1883 the revenue was increased In 1846 the reduction of the rates of duty one-half quadrupled the importations and so doubled the revenues.

The truth is, the Mills bill means ultimate free trade—heavy importations, increased revenues, an export of gold, a financial crisis and hard times for labor—just as similar free-trade measures enacted in 1815, 1833 and 1846 produced those results. In the language of Leslie's Weekly, "to doubt it is to be deaf to the voice of history, and blind to the results of experience."

THE CONTRAST.

The record shows that the Republican party, since the close of the war has done much more in the way of reducing taxation than have the Democrats. The first act in this direction was passed in july 1866. From July, 1866, to March, 1875, when for a period the Democrats controlled the House, the amount of revenue reduction made by the Republicans was $284,421,260. In March, 1880, the Republicans again controlled the House and in that Congress reduced taxation and the revenues more than $61,000,000. In the eleven years of Republican control since the war the entire reduction amounted to $362,504,569.

The Democratic party, which secured control of the House in March 1875, has held the majority there just the same number of years as the Republicans. What have they done? They have only reduced taxation 46,368,935—$356,135,634 less than what the Republicans did in the same number of years! They have never presented a measure that commanded the hearty and unanimous support of their own members. Morrison twice proposed a bill but it was beaten by members of his own party.

The Republicans had control of the National House of Representatives 11 years—from 1866-75 and 1881-3. The Democrats have had control also 11 years, from 1875-81 and 1883-88, The Republicans reduced the Internal revenue taxes $362,504,569; the Democrats only reduced them $6,368,935. That is the record.

☞It is surprising to see what a great change a little paint will make in the appearance of farm buildings

FREE TRADE EXPERIENCE.

What caused the crisis and hard times in 1816-19? Free trade, costing the country more in losses and destruction of industries than the war of 1812 cost it.

What caused the great depression and financial and business distress in 1833-35? Free trade, costing more than it would have required to have cowed South Carolina into obedience to the protective tariff of 1828 instead of permitting her to intimidate Congress with its repeal.

What caused the hard times of 1853-61, closing manufacturing establishments, throwing labor out of employment and causing general distress? Free trade, costing the country in the destruction of industries far more than the war with Mexico.

THE STAMPEDE FROM FREE TRADE.

The steady change from Democracy to Republicanism because of the free trade tendencies of Cleveland and the party leaders still goes on. The procession has grown so large in size, and sends the chill of death down the spinal column of the Free Trade party. Furthermore, there is no corresponding change of Republicans to Democracy to offset it. The changes are most numerous in what are called the "doubtful" States—but they can no longer be considered doubtful by Republicans.

Voter, when did you know times to be so hard as they are now? They have been growing worse ever since Cleveland's election. Re-elect him and they will grow worse.

Let Us Reason Together.

From the Spirit of the South. Dem.

We are informed that there is considerable disaffection among the democrats in the the western part of the state, and that many hitherto stanch democrats will likely cast their ballots for the republican candidates in the approaching election. This revolt, if it really exists, is due to several causes.

The present county government system is obnoxious and for this reason: It is undemocratic. The magistrates, who elect the commissioners are nearly always the creatures or appointees of the small court house rings which exist in nearly, if not quite, every county of the state—the "boss" of each ring usually being the chairman of the county democratic Executive Committee and only those gentlemen are recommended for appointment as magistrates who are in full accord with the ring except now and then an outsider is appointed for appearance sake, to keep down suspicion. This arrangement is, of course, very distasteful to the majority of the people, and the only remedy we have heard suggested for the correction of this crying evil is to restore to the people, at the ballot box, the right to choose their magistrates and county Commissioners.

The Gain in Indiana.

A Republican tidal wave, as it is commonly called, is sweeping over Indiana. Never in any campaign in Indiana have there been so many changes from old to new political affiliations as are shown in the accession to the Republican party, chronicled daily at the State Headquarters. Another notable accession of such consequence that in itself it is likely to furnish the number of votes that will make a plurality, was added to the rapidly lengthening list when Dr. H. Z. Leonard, the leader of the Greenback party and candidate for Governor, formally declared that he would give his hearty support to Harrison and Morton. The significance of Dr. Leonard's support of Harrison is indicated in the simple statement that in 1884 the vote of his party in Indiana, when he was a candidate for Governor, was 8,338, much more than enough to overcome the Democratic plurality of 6,427, and it is safe to estimate, as Dr. Leonard himself states, that fully 85 per cent of the Nationalist are in sympathy with the Republican party this year.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., o Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

He'll Think of it Then.

Chairman Mills, the author of the Mills bill, at the close of a speech at New Haven, Conn., on September 1, was asked a question concerning the tariff, to which he angrily replied in the words quoted below:

When a Democrat was speaking
Of the blessings of free trade
A question was presented,
And the answer that he made
Was:
"You
Go
Soak
Yo'
Head!"
And when the votes are counted
On the 6th of next November,
Then this Democratic speaker
Will be likely to remember
His
"You
Go
Soak
Yo'
Head!"
N. Y. Press.

☞Laughs that are never laughed turn sour and make their possessor cynical and sarcastic.

Colonel Dockery.

North State.

Colonel Dockery deals sturdy blows. They go home like the woodman's axe. He is a man of great physical and intellectual vigor, His words have the ring of true metal and every sentence is full of truth. If he were a democrat, the press of that party would make the history of Cincinnatus ashamed of itself, by Col. Dockery is a man of extensive experience. He was liberally educated and has served the State both at Raleigh and at Washington. He has a thorough knowledge of public affairs, and loves his State with that ardor for which true North Carolinians are distingnished.

Dockery comes out from his farm at the invitation of the republican party to ask the people to entrust him with the affairs of the State to be administered according to republican principles. The whole people will have heard him by November and can judge for themselves as to his capacity and fitness for the position. A great party names him as its leader, and says he is preferable to Judge Fowle, and askes for his election.

Colonel Dockery favors, in State affairs, better government, and that it shall be in the interest of the whole people, and not for a favored few who live on the State.

He wants better legislation for the farmers, the mechanics and the laborers of the State. He is pledged against the oppressive chattle mortgage system which has beggared our farmers.

He favors legislation by Congress for the protection of American labor as against free trade which is favored by Cleveland and the Democratic party.

He favors the Blair bill, which Cleveland and Fowle and the democratic party oppose. He wants education for the poor, and is not afraid to have the general government pay for it.

He favors the repeal of the internal revenue laws, which Cleveland is against, and which the democrats counot tell the truth about, and about which they have not succeeded in telling the people the truth for the past twelve years.

Col. Dockery is a man of the people. They grasp his firm hand with a feeling of confidence, They regard him as a great popular leader who has worked in the ranks and knows the necessities of of his brethren; and they know that he has the force and ability to bring about needed reforms.

Col. Dockery will be the next Governor of North Carolina, and thousands of democrats know it, and are glad of it.

The Negro Question.

Union Republican.

Our friends on the Democratic side are so eager to condemn us for being willing to give the negro a chance that we are constrained to publish the facts regarding Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in his appointment of a NEGRO as Recorder of Deeds in Washington City and how the negro administers the office. The statements following are reliable and we have taken pains to verify them.

The Recorder's name is Trotter. He employs in his office the following list of clerks:

Colored Females,	5
" Males,	4
White Females,	8
" Males,	3
Total,	20,

The highest salary paid is $1080, and the lowest salary (the females) is $600. The numbers vary slightly as the work demands and the clerks are not all regularly employed. Trotter himself gets his pay from the fees of the office and after paying the clerks these amount to from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum very good pay for a "nigger" and quite a good thing to come from a Democratic President. Of course, those public speakers in North Carolina on the Democratic side, who aver that negroes are incapable and unfit to govern, are shocked at the above showing—which is absolutely true, can be relied on. Mr. Cleveland is quite willing for white women to be under a negro and to associate on terms of equality with negro men and women.

The "Nigger Racket."

Farmer & Mechanic.

It is all right for the democratic senate of North Carolina to elect Christman, a negro, assistant doorkeeper over a white democrat. It is the proper thing for Cleveland to approve a mixed school bill in New York city. There is no complaint when Hoadly, Democratic governor of Ohio, recommends and puts in force a civil rights bill admitting negroes on terms of equality to theatres barber shops and other public places. There is nothing wrong for Ransom and Vance to vote for and confirm Trotter for Recorder of Deeds, for the District of Columbia, and for Trotter to have under him white clerks, both male and female.

The democrats tried to put Col. Dockery down, by saying that he voted for a negro in prefference to a white man, but when they saw how many negros Mr. Cleveland put in office, and that Mr. Vance and Mr. Ransom voted for negro Trotter to be boss over white women, they kindly dropped that subject, and when they found they were cornered and lived in glass houses,

A Constant Result of Free Trade.

Irish World.

Henry Carey, the great Irish-American political economist, in his "Principles of Social Science," thus speaks of one of the results of free trade: "We find the Government of the United States contracting debts in the free trade period from 1818 to 1825, paying them off in the protective one from 1826 to 1834—recontracting them in the free trade one from 1836 to 1842, paying them off from 1843 to 1846—recontracting them again between 1847 and 1850." This has all along been the result of free trade. Under protection the country has been invariably prosperous and the Government, just like the individual, has found it easy to liquidate its obligations. Free trade has always led up to hard times, during which it was found hard to pay debts of any kind.

Obituary.

Departed this life at the home of his parents, on the 27th of September, Henry H. Speight, son of W. W. Speight aged 17 years. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church. He bore his afflictions patiently and with resignation. He retained his consciousness until the monster death claimed him as his victim; he did not seem to know that death was so near. Nothing was left undone that could have been done for him. Human skill and kind nursing did not avail anything when God saw fit to take him. When his physician revealed the sad intelligence to his parents that the damp cold dew of death was settling on his brow, and soon he would have to succumb to his iron grasp, his father acquainted him with the fact and asked him if he was willing and ready to die; he replied in the affirmative, which is indeed a solid comfort to heart-stricken parents, brothers and sisters.

We sympathize with the bereaved in this great affliction and insist that there is nothing that makes us realize Heaven so much as the death of a dear one. Look beyond the grave to that fair land above, feeling that life's sore trials are only stepping stones to Heaven. How sad to part with those we love even if it is to meet again; but oh how much more sad it is to say "good bye" with a knowledge that it is forever. Witnessing his death we are let to exclaim, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Sunsbury, N. C. A FRIEND.

Less than half a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cured me of a severe bronchial affection. H. S. HODSON-46 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without labels or wrappers, or in mutilated or defaced package, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price. Insist upon getting a perfect unbroken, genuine package. Price 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our 'Shepard Gold Medal' Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

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NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

—0—

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

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FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100.

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

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☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time. FREE

Keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their home, and allow to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for one, after our address have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 819, PORTLAND, MAINE.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Pool, deceased, late of Pasquotank county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same to me for payment on or before the 1st day of August, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 1st day of August, 1888.

JOHN POOL, Executor.
Mrs. Mary Ann Pool, deceased.
8-6w.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 SALVATION OIL

CURES PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

LOWEST PRICES UNDER THE SUN

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the theiby but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institut for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N.C.

—0—

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON' N. C.

—0—

This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the travel ng public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the busines done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffts for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston,

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—0—0—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

—0—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

HIGHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on the arrival and departure. Tl notifies neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Insorders.*

—0—

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the libarty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge M. S Vochres, New York City. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras, M V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Supt Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISHERIES--1889.

The uncersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
7-4m.

THE BEST THING OUT.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

L. F. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.

UNDERWOOD SPRING WATER.

THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA

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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
a n. 27-6m. PROPRIETOR

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1819, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

Nos.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
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6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions, & Eruptions	.50

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS TOILET S.O.AP

TAR. BOUQUET. OAT MEAL. TOOTH SOAP. PALM OIL. HONEY. CASTILE. CARBOLIC. PRINCESS. GLYCERINE. SULPHUR. WINDSOR.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER!

—o—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBRE 10, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Local self government.

☞ Send men who favor it to Raleigh.

☞ And send a farmer to Washington City this time.

☞ Republicans, look out for the registration in every precinct.

☞ Some of the weather prophets predict a late and warm Fall.

☞ Special rates on the Railroad have been secured for the Fair.

☞ Keep a look out for all sorts of Democratic campaign lies. They are getting desperate.

☞ We are told that the Turkey crop to be gathered this year promises to be great.

☞ Hon. E. A. White is making a most telling canvass. Very encouraging reports come from every point he has visited.

☞ Remember, the Fair begins on next Tuesday. Among the amusements will be a Bicicle contest. We learn that a number of entries will be made for the races.

☞ The Republicans of Hertford County met at Winton on the 3rd inst, and nominated Col. George H. Mitchell for the Legislature, J. W. Jessops for Surveyor; J. J. Purvis for Coronor, and endorsed James S Mitchell for Sheriff.

☞ The CAROLINIAN would like to know, 1st, How many of the Democrats of Elizabeth City endorse the sneering thrusts at Northern men by their candidate for Elector last Wednesday night; and 2nd, How the Democratic citizens of Northern birth enjoyed it.

☞ The Republicans of Beaufort county have nominated William M. Jones for the Legislature. He is a strong man. They have also nominated George E. Buckman for Register of Deeds. No better selection could have been made. Wm. M. Cherry has been elected Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

☞ The Republicans of Camden met in County Convention at the Court House on the 1st inst, and nominated the following most excellent ticket: For Representative, John W. Halstead; for Sheriff, Dempsey G. Bray; for Register of Deeds, W. R. Dozier; for Treasurer, Isaac Burnham; for Coronor, Thomas Bray, and for Surveyor, F. M Burnham. It was one of the largest Republican Conventions ever held in the County The ticket will be elected

☞ For more than thirty years the editor of the CAROLINIAN has on all occasions taken an active part in every political contest waged in this country. Exercising the right he has always conceded to others, he has never found that honest political opinion and manly political activity made it necessary to alienate friendships or break up social and business relations. Some of his best personal friends and many with whom he does quite a large trade differ from him in politics. They *think* they are right, he believes that he is; each go to the ballot box and vote their convictions without at all disturbing the otherwise harmonious intercourse. In a Republic like ours, where toleration in religion and politics is recognized, and where freedom of opinion is respected, this should be the rule. Any one objecting to this is, at heart, a bad man and, to the extent of his influence, a dangerous citizen.

☞ Messrs Geo. A. Sparrow and Geo. H. Brown, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors spoke to a large audience here on Wednesday night. Mr. Sparrow opened, confining himself, as the representative of the National Republican party in this District, to National issues, and he discussed them in a dignified, manly and able manner, fortifying every position by history and statistics and sustaining them by logical argument. He is a pleasant and attractive speaker, a good debater and possesses fine oratorical gifts. Mr. Brown followed, devoting the first part of his speech to State politics, rehashing the stale slanders and vituperation of past Democratic campaigns. When he came to the tariff, had his premises been correct his argument would have been strong, but, reckless in his statement of facts, and utterly ignoring history and the lessons of experience, it only impressed his intelligent and better posted hearers as the vaporings of a demagogue In a few things, however, he was honest. He said that he favored the opening of our ports free to the manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and he virtually admitted that he would rather buy his goods from an Englishman than an American if a Northern man! Mr. Brown is a man of ability—an adept in making "the worse appear the better reason," but his speech, being so largely an appeal to prejudice and hate, made no votes for his party here,

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent during the campaign for 15 cents.

☞ The letter from Carteret came too late for this issue.

—Woonsocket Rubber Boots and Shoes, also Duck Boots sold by Fowler & Co., same prices as New York, and your freight saved.

☞ The CAROLINIAN would rise to inquire: Why is it the force promised our people to work on the Parkville road has never been furnished?

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examine their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ The Governor has appointed E. F. Lamb esq, a delegate from this district to the Farmers' National Congress at Topeka, Kansas, on the 14th of November.

—Mrs. A. S. Neal keeps the most stylish and attractive Millinery store in town. All hats trimmed in the latest style. All goods sold at lowest cash prices. On Water street, at the Pendleton House

☞ The Prohibitionists of Elizabeth City met on Friday night and put the following ticket in the field: For Representative, B. F. Spence; Treasurer, S. S. Fowler: Coronor, Ed. F Sawyer. M. B Culpepper was endorsed for Register and F F Cohoon for Sheriff.

☞ Parties who heard the speeches of Mr. Brown before reaching Elizabeth City tell us that they were comparatively mild; but upon reaching here he was told by the bosses that stronger food was wanted—that to suit their palates it must be highly seasoned with brimstone and red pepper—invective and abuse; and he gave it to them! But it lost the party several votes.

☞ Not having heard the speeches of Granderson, the Colored Prohibitionist, but from the interest manifested by the Democrats, and from the following editorial in the Windsor *Ledger*, we naturally inferred, as we still believe, that he is a Democrat in disguise, it being well known that every colored man he might induce to vote the Prohibition ticket would count a halt a vote for the Democrats. The *Ledger* says:

Taking it all in all he made a strong speech for Democracy, and if negroes could be influenced to change their politics they would become Democrats rather than Prohibitionists by his speech.

☞ "Citizen" is correct. The Democratic editors and speakers all direct attention to the effect of protection on prices, but never to its effect on wages. They argue that it increases prices by almost or wholly the duty, which is false, but omit always to state how much it increases or helps wages. There is plenty of evidence on this point, but you look in vain in the President's message, Democratic free trade paper or campaign speech for any of it. They know that the best authority—the Labor Reports—show that while wages average 77 per cent higher, the cost of living is only 17 per cent higher in this country than in England. But they never tell the workingmen about this.

☞ The problem suggested by "Political Economist" the CAROLINIAN replies that where a large majority of the people are engaged in agriculture wages are certain to be low. A fair analysis of the problem will show in all cases that the rise in value of land depends far more upon a proper distribution of labor than upon the mere increase in numbers. In India, Turkey, Spain, and in all nations in which there is an excess of agriculturists and a paucity of manufacturers, land values are low, although population may be as thick as "autumnal leaves in Valambrosa." Double the number of farmers in any country largely agricultural without increase of other consumers and a glut of agricultural production would ensue, prices would fall, grain would rot in the bins and cribs, and the ability to purchase decrease, preventing a proportional stimulus to the small manufacturing values already existing. Thus neither farm nor industrial values would increase, nor the rates for labor improve.

☞ At the Republican meeting here on Friday addresses were made by Hon C. C. Pool and Judge Albertson. The speech of the former, taking it all in all, was the best we have heard for years. It was logical, critical, humorous, sarcastic and eloquent. It was a masterly presentation and defense of Republican principles and policy, and a scathing indictment and complete expose of the fallacies, dishonesty, wasteful extravagance and prostitution of trust and power of the Democratic party. It was a telling speech. Judge Albertson confined himself to State issues, mainly to the infamous system of County government—a system born of fraud and imposed upon the people mainly for the purpose of keeping the Democratic party in power. He exposed its unfairness and iniquitous features, denouncing them in fitting terms. He told the people that their only redress was in the Legislature and appealed to every voter who valued liberty and felt that he ought to have a voice in the matters so much concerning his interests, to vote for the Republican nominees for Representative and Senators,

☞ An idle man is very apt to think he has a right to be affronted if a busy man does not devote as much time to him as he himself has leisure to waste.

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's.

☞ The Pasquotank Democrats met on Saturday and after a long and painful travail brought forth the following: For Representative, D. W. Morgan; Register, W. J. Williams; Treasurer, T. E. Palmer; Coronor, R. N. Cartwright; Surveyor J. N. Winslow. As for Sheriff, Mr. Cohoon demanded a simple endorsement and apparently having the *party by the nose*, they "endorsed!"

☞ Do you remember the "possun." story of Mr. Skinner? It was a good one and well told. The Protection darkey got the "possum" and the "taters," and the Free Trade darkey got the bones and pealings. MORAL: If you want the "possum" and the "taters" vote for White and Protection. If you are satisfied with the bones and peal vote for Skinner and Free Trade.

☞ The office of the CAROLINIAN is open to all, white and colored, who call on business or for information on any matter of interest, and the editor never refuses them respectful attention. He has always made it a rule when invited by representative colored citizens to address them at celebrations, educational gatherings and political meetings to do so if he could, but no man, who has respect for the truth, can say that at any of these he has ever counseled them except in a way to improve their condition, to better meet the responsibilities and perform the duties of citizenship, and to sustain the principles and policy he has believed promotive of the best interests of both races. But he don't hold clandestine meetings nor does he resort to the disgraceful methods Democrats are charged with using at recent elections to seduce and capture colored votes. So let the *Falcon* fumigate its own sanctum, and let its editor who, as Dryden said, is

"Bold in *ambush*, base in open field,"

advise these members of his own political household to use some of the "perfumery" Mr. Brown talked about the other night!

LOCAL MENTION.

Now is the time for live business men to plant their advertisements. —The *Falcon* flops its wings and "groans;" the CAROLINIAN moves serenely on, receiving additional endorsement almost every day.—Mr. Geo. D Pool will accept our thanks for a fine mess of roasting ears from the second crop off the same land this year The first was planted March 26th; the second on July 16 h.—The interest in the Salvation Army appears to be on the wane.—Little curs will bark, they were made so They make some noise, that's all.—The Managers of the Fair have added a number of new stalls for stock. The Track is in good condition.—H. G. Gissom, the colored orator from Edenton, addressed a large crowd at Leigh's Hall on Friday night. He is an entertaining and effective speaker, and we learn that his speech aroused much enthusiasm.—Mr. F M Cook started a visit to New York last week.—Mrs Dr. Griggs and daughter are off on a trip to Philadelphia, and Mrs L G. Underwood left on Thursday on a couple of months visit to New York.—At the Baptist Church on last Wednesday night Miss Mattie White and Mr. W. W. Weatherly, both of this place, were married by Rev. J. L. White. —We had a call last week from W. P. Shaw esq., one of the Democratic candidates for the Senate. He is an affable gentleman, but while assuming a "whistle-to-keep-up-courage" air, he evidently didn't feel over confident.—Our young townsman Cha's Grandy has accepted a Government position at Washington City.—Rev. H. A. Skinner delivered an address before the Reform Club at the Court House on Sunday afternoon. He discussed Temperance from what he understands to be the scriptural standpoint.—The CAROLINIAN favors the Artesian Wells, as it did the Fire Engine, as both are needed to protect property.—The series of meetings at the Baptist Church closed on Sunday night. The success has been unprecedented, 170 professing conversion, 40 of whom were baptised by Rev. J. L. White at the usual place on last Sunday afternoon, in the presence of 2,000 people.—There will be a meeting of the Fire Company on Friday night. A full attendance is desired. —What are you going to take to the Fair?—H. Weisel and Jacob Salomonsky have been returned from New York with large stocks of goods. —We had a call yesterday from John W. Halstead esq, Republican nominee for Legislature in Camden. He talks and looks like a man that is going to be elected.—The marriage bells will ring to-day.—Dr. J. C. Price, the celebrated Colored Orator gave us a call yesterday. He delivered a lecture in the Court House last night, his theme being "The Capabilities of the Negro." It was able and powerful and was frequently applauded.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Everybody says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

TICKETS.

The CAROLINIAN will print Tickets at the following rates: Legislature, $1.50 for first thousand, and ten cents for each additional hundred. County tickets, $1.50 for the first five hundred, and 20 cents for each additional hundred. Cash to accompany order. Write each name in full and very plain

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

—Fowler & Co's Stores overrun with Shoes and Boots and they must be sold. Bought direct from Factory for cash, and will be sold out cheap. Orders promptly filled.

—WEATHER INDICATIONS: Strong winds from competitors, accompanied by a volume of local rains which will wash things threadbare—to be filled by low prices in all kinds of goods, sold by Robinson & Co.

☞ "Citizen" asks, "Is it true that Cleveland, while Governor of New York approved a bill providing for mixed schools?" Of course it is true. The bill was passed May 5th, 1884. It provides that the public schools "shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought without regard to race or color." It was signed by Grover Cleveland the same day it was passed.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give,

Sympathy is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore when you sympathize with your suffering baby, show it practically by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and thus cure your child. Price 25cts a bottle. Sold everywhere.

The safest, surest, and best remedy yet discovered for that disordered condition of the liver, known as "biliousness" is Laxador. Price 25 cents

CATARRH CAN'T BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of of Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon E. A, WHITE, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon, T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Chockowinity	Thursday	October 11
Pantego	Friday	12
Sladesville	Saturday	13
Swan Quarter	Monday	15
Lake Landing	Tuesday	16
Fairfield	Wednesday	17
Wardsville	Saturday	20
Jamesville	Tuesday	23
Potersonville	Wednesday	24

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect sreface ction money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

DR. J. H. WHITE,

DENTIST,

Offers his services in all branches of Dentistry. Office in the new Kramer Building on MAIN STREET, between Poindexter and Water Streets,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

ADVERTISERS ... this paper, or obtain estimates ... advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APR 8, 1888.

Mail and Express (southbound, daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12.50 P. M. Norfolk, leaves at 5.30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. C. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Rangers for all points on Chowan, Roanoke, Cashie, Middle, Eastside and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Conner & Armstrong tri-weekly for Barrellsville, Winton and Intermediate landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

The steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and western railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newbern, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Packet, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by W. & C. R. R., Pierpont St., and Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock St., Station; New York by Penn R. R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) can use the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

SALEM CN JOHN NCLARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON Jr.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road St
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE,

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff against J. W. Etheridge and Carrie F. Etheredge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be found in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have property in said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the ninth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default according to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against these defendants for the sum of $2500,00 due by note, dated 21st day of May 1886, with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants date 12st day of May 1886, registered in Register's office in Dare Co. Book B. page 389, to secure said indebtedness, This the 27 day of Aug, 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S[illegible] C.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGN FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward, if the seasons are late, we are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will suit the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a Season, but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tavestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna, Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 4 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a large variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats; to every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS &c.

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

—o—o—

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once: he will save you money.

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco. James Reed & Co.'s Celebrated Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Pickles, Plain Pickles, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce.

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery

P. V. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Who[illegible] and Retail Establishment you want to Save Money.

WARES—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc

House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SANITARIUM FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St Louis Stamping Co. St Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

A Proposed Substitute for the Mills Bill Introduced.

Features of the Measure Presented By the Republican Senators.

The majority of the Senate Finance Committee have made a report proposing a substitute for the House bill, commonly known as the Mills bill. According to the estimates made by the committee the bill provides for a total reduction of about $75,000,000, made up approximately as follows: Sugar, $27,759,000; free list, $6,530,000; tobacco (internal revenue), $24,000,000; alcohol in the arts, $7,000,000; other reductions in customs, $8,000,000.

The following are the additions to the free list:

Acorns, raw, dried or undried. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured. Beeswax.

Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in language other than English.

Barids, plaits, flats, laces, etc., for ornamenting hats; bristles, raw or unmanufactured; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; chiccory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

Coal, stack or culm; coal tar, crude; curling stone handles.

Currants, Zante or other dried; dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried, but unground; eggs and yolk.

Feathers and down of all kinds, crude and unmanufactured.

Jute, jute butts, manilla, ramie, sissal grass, sunn; all other textile grasses or fibrous substances unmanufactured or undressed; floor matting, known as Chinese matting.

Grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or mine drawing, etc.

Hemp, hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn; mineral waters, not specially enumerated; molasses, testing not above 56°; olive oil, for manufacturing or mechanical purposes; nut oil or oil of nuts; opium, crude or unmanufactured, for smoking.

Potash, crude carbonate; potash, caustic or hydrate; potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre; potash, sulphate of; potash, chlorate of.

Rags, all not enumerated; hemp seed; rape seed.

Sponges, sand, tar and pitch of wood, turpentine.

The internal revenue section of the bill, so far as it relates to tobacco, provides that after the 1st of February, 1889, manufacturers of cigars shall pay a special tax of $3 annually. The tax on cigars, cheroots, and on all cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, which shall be manufactured or sold after that date, shall be $1.50 per thousand, and on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds to the thousand, 50 cents per thousand, and said tax shall be paid by the manufacturer. It repeals all laws restricting the disposition of tobacco by farmers and producers and all laws imposing taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars and manufacturers of snuff. It provides for a rebate on all original and unbroken packages held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect, February 1, 1889. It also repeals all laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco or snuff.

Alcohol to be used in the industrial arts is relieved from the payment of an internal revenue tax. Provision is made for bonded alcohol warehouses, and safeguards are provided against fraud.

There is a prohibition against the use of any distilled liquors upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid in the manufacture of tinctures, proprietary articles, wines, liquors, cordials, bitters or other alcoholic compounds, which are used or sold as beverages.

The duty on sugar is reduced about fifty per cent.

The following is a synopsis of the principal changes made by the bill, with the old tariff percentages set off against them parenthetically in the order of importance:

Wool and manufacturers of wool the classification of wools is that of the present law). Wools of the first and second class and all hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, 11 cents per pound (10 to 36 cents). Wools of the third class, exceeding in value 12 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound.

Woolen cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool, not enumerated, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem (35 cents and 35 and 40 per cent.). Above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem (35 and 40 cents and 35 and 40 per cent.). Above 60 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem, (40 per cent., according to value). Provided that all goods of the character enumerated or described in this paragraph, weighing over four ounces per square yard, shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. advalorem (35 cents and 40 per cent.). Women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths and composed wholly of wool, 11 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem (10 cents and 25 per cent.). All such goods with selvages made wholly or in part of other materials, and all such goods in which threads made wholly or in part of other materials have been introduced for the purpose of changing the classification for duty, 11 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem (10 cents and 40 per cent.). Provided, that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Clothing ready made, not enumerated, all goods made on knitting frames, and all pile fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 40 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem (40 cents and 35 per cent.).

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, etc., except knit goods composed wholly or in part of wool, made up wholly or in part, 45 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem (45 cents and 40 per cent.).

Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem (20 cents and 35 per cent).

THE LABOR WORLD.

THREE million women in the United States work for money.

THERE are only three crutch factories in the United States.

THE File-Makers' Union has added a sick benefit fund to its other financial advantages.

MR. A. I. ROOT gives employment to 150 hands about his bee establishment in Chicago.

THERE are about 25,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of cigars in New York City.

TWELVE suits have been brought against a Boston marble firm for importing contract labor

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have decided to amalgamate with the Knights of Labor.

ON the pay rolls of the Pennsylvania system of railways there are constantly the names of 50,000 employees.

THERE are 2500 persons employed by the 131 firms engaged in the wagon making industry in Philadelphia.

CUBAN troops are under arms to suppress an expected riot among the 25,000 striking cigarmakers in Havana.

THE baskets for peaches are made in Laurel, Del., and the workmen and workwomen get eighty cents a hundred.

CHESS for the working classes is a new experiment of the English chess players, and it is meeting with considerable success.

THE National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers contemplate putting the nine-hour system into effect at an early date.

THE tanning of boa constrictor skins forms a branch of industry in Hamburg, N. J. They are made into pocketbooks principally.

THE labor societies of Pittsburg have raised over $2500 for the monument to be erected in memory of Thomas Armstrong, a noted labor leader.

IT is stated that the National Union of the United Brewery workmen, which was organized in August, 1886, has already spent $80,000 in strikes.

SINCE the organization of the insurance feature of the Knights of Labor the order has paid out in benefits over $55,000 to beneficiaries of deceased members.

SEVENTEEN trades societies have forwarded to the English Labor Bureau reports showing an aggregate membership of 186,130, of which total 7000 were unemployed.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which was established in 1873, with one local union and nine members, has now 380 divisions and 19,000 beneficial members.

THERE were $53,832 manufacturing establishments in the United States when the last census was taken, with a capital of $2,790,272,606. The number of men employed was 2 732,595.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ENGINEER ALFRED MILLER, of the steamer Eolus, died at Newport, R. I., on the steamer, from injuries received by a nitric acid explosion. Miller was in the engine-room near by and was compelled to breathe gases from the acid. He stopped the engine and turned on the fire pumps before leaving his post, thus averting a dreadful disaster at the expense of his own life.

A FURTHER defalcation of $25,000 was discovered in the accounts of absconder William R. Foster, Jr., with the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange

LEWIS COBB, of Gloucester, Mass., about sixty-five years old, committed suicide, in Boston, by throwing himself in front of a moving car. He had been suffering with rheumatism.

THERE has been a light fall of snow in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and New York. The fall was heaviest in the Mohawk Valley, where a storm raged for several hours.

MICHAEL WHALEN, of Danville, Penn., who has been in poor health for some time, cut his wife's throat and then his own. The lifeless bodies were found lying on the bed, and there was every indication that the woman had made a desperate struggle to escape the grasp of her maniac husband.

THE newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Persia, Hadji Hossein Ghoody Khan Motamed el-Vaar, has arrived in New York. His Excellency, Kouli Khan, is the first Persian representative ever accredited to this country, although there has been a treaty between the United States and Persia since December, 1856.

THE Kings County Oil Works, at Brooklyn, N. Y., were damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000, and two workmen were burned to death by an explosion resulting therefrom.

HENRY FITCH, of Oxford, N. H., Democratic candidate for State Senator, was killed by being thrown from his wagon.

South and West.

SENOR FLORENCE LUITZ, a wealthy ranch man and an old Indian fighter, killed himself at his ranch near Senora, Cal.

TWO workingmen were burned to death in the fire which destroyed S. G. Wilkins & Co.'s furniture factory at Chicago.

PATRICK DUNN, a fireman on board the steamer San Marcos, plying between New York and Galveston, Texas, jumped overboard and was drowned while the vessel was entering the Gulf of Mexico, in order to escape the brutal treatment of the Chief Engineer.

THE Sioux Commission, recently appointed by President Cleveland, have returned to Washington. The Indians decline to accept the terms of the treaty and surrender their reservations.

STARVATION and cannibalism is reported among the Indians of the Northwest Territory.

THE September wheat corner at Chicago ended after cash wheat had been forced up to $2 a bushel. The losses to the shorts were enormous.

SERIOUS damage is reported to the tobacco crop in Virginia by heavy frosts.

A SNOW storm which lasted two hours occurred in Mary and, and there were light falls of snow in various portions of Virginia.

MRS. LOUIS HILDEBRANDT, the handsome young wife of a well known resident of Wheeling, W. Va., has died from the effect of a pistol shot wound inflicted by her husband in a fit of drunken anger.

AT NUZUMS Mills, W. Va., William Williams knocked his wife down with a chair, the woman dying from the effects of the blow. Williams is eighty years old and his wife was seventy.

FIVE men were killed at Helena, Montana, by the ditching of a freight train.

MR. MILLS, author of the Tariff Reduction bill, was renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention at Waco, Texas.

JOHN D. COPESTON and John Perry Pearce, of Louisville, were drowned in the Ohio River while boating.

A TERRIFIC storm raged along the Great Lakes. Five lives were lost and much damage done to shipping.

THE Traders' Bank of Chicago has failed with liabilities of $1,000,000.

THERE are over 450 cases of typhoid fever in Duluth, Minn., and the epidemic appears to be growing. There have been numerous deaths.

MRS. GEORGE POFFENBERGER, of Beatrice, Neb., strangled her two children with a strong cord, and then shot herself through the heart. She lives for her husband saying she was afraid she was going crazy.

COLONEL J. J. DANIELS, President of the Florida Sanitary Association, and one of the leading citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., is dead of yellow fever.

A VIOLENT storm in the Ohio Valley was particularly severe around Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind., where three men were killed by lightning and many buildings were damaged by wind. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Washington.

SECRETARY VILAS has sent an important letter to the principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Nation, notifying him that any lease or contract for grazing on the "Cherokee outlet" in the Indian Territory made by him or his nation will be illegal.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice, Washington Territory; Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be Minister to Russia; George Davidson, of California, to be member of the Mississippi River Commission, and John G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, to be Minister to Belgium.

COINAGE at the United States mints during September aggregates 7,119,240 pieces, having a total value of $6,630,730. Total gold coinage, $2,310,750; total silver coinage, $3,519,185.

THE public debt was reduced $12,257,036 during September, and $25,706,000 during the last three months.

Government receipts for September were $31,698,174; expenditures, $18,161,197.

THERE have been forty-seven post offices raised to Presidential offices since October 1, with salaries ranging from $1000 to $1600.

THE treaty of the United States with Peru has been ratified.

THE President has nominated James Pettigrew, State Treasurer of South Carolina, to be Consul-General at Melbourne, Australia.

Foreign.

HEAVY firing has taken place at Suakim between the rebels and the British forces. A deserter reports that the rebels suffered severely. Seventeen were killed by the explosion of one shell.

M. VIETTE, French Minister of Agriculture, reported to the Chamber of Deputies that the grain harvest amounted to 272,000,000 bushels.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS, a famous and wealthy society leader of New York city, has been robbed while traveling in Europe of jewels worth $100,000.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN, who is charged with furnishing for publication the extracts from the late Emperor Frederick's diary, has been arrested.

A HURRICANE in the West Indies caused great damage to life and property. Four American vessels were wrecked off Turk's Island, and a great many seamen perished.

THE mysterious fiend of London, who has a passion for murdering women in the most brutal manner, has added two more victims to his list, this making six females in all whom he has murdered and mutilated with great atrocity.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN, who has been arrested for publishing extracts from the diary of the late German Emperor, claims that he received permission from Emperor Frederick to publish them three months after his death.

SENATOR JAMES G. ROSS, a ten-fold millionaire, and Canada's greatest speculator, has died in Quebec.

SEVERAL arrests were made in London of persons suspected of connection with the Whitechapel murder mystery, and rewards amounting to $1,000 were offered for the detection of the murderer.

OVER three hundred natives were killed in a battle with a force of natives led by British officers on the Gold Coast in Zanzibar, Africa.

SIX lives were lost in an explosion on board an iron mud-carrying steamer working in the Panama Canal.

PILLORY AND LASH.

Ten Colored Men and Six Whites Whipped in Delaware.

The whippings at New Castle (Del.) jail a few days since were remarkable for the number of victims, the heavy penalties, and the number of lashes laid on. Not for many years have such a large number been made to "hug the post" in one day. There were ten colored victims and seven whites. One man got forty lashes, four twenty lashes, nine ten lashes, and three five lashes. In all there were 225 blows struck, an average of over 13 blows.

In addition to the whippings five men were compelled to stand for an hour in the pillory. "Sugar Awful," one of the colored men, was whipped for the sixth time within eight years. He has been a thief for twelve years, and has been before the Chief Justice eight times. The Court that sentenced him this time will probably not have another opportunity, inasmuch as it is hardly likely, in the general order of things, that they will live until "Awful" serves his term of ten years.

THE LONDON MURDERS.

The Most Horrible Series of Crimes of Modern Times.

Numerous Women Butchered by a Midnight Assassin.

Whitechapel is one of the eastern suburbs of the metropolis of London. It lies along the river Thames and contains the Tower of London. In this district there has lately been committed a series of crimes that rival in enormity all that has ever been told before, either in fact or in fiction.

Since last April eight women have been murdered under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity that all seem to point to some one person as the perpetrator. All were dissolute women, and the mutilations of their bodies were all of a similar character. Their throats were cut, and they were stabbed and cut otherwise in a most horrible manner. Three of these murders occurred between the first week in August and the first week in September, and all England has been aroused to a pitch of excitement and trepidation rarely seen in any community. The whole police power of the kingdom has been brought to bear on the detection of these crimes. Various theories have been propounded in respect to these horrors, some supposing from their similarity that one person has committed them all; others that several persons have been concerned in them together, and others that the enormity of the first crime has led to imitations of it. Since the beginning of this century there have been fifty mysterious murders in this country and in England the perpetrators of which have never been discovered.

A late dispatch gives the following particulars:

The eighth victim of the Whitechapel fiend has been found, and all London is in a state of frenzy. The butcher who gloats in his ferocities and delights in the fiendish mutilation of human bodies is still at large.

The latest victim discovered was evidently murdered some weeks ago, and the frightfully butchered and decomposed body was found in a different locality from any of the other unfortunates who have fallen under the bane of this mysterious fiend, who can with immunity perpetrate his awful crimes and terrorize a class of London's citizens.

The newest revelation suggests the thought that already he has executed his awful threat. "Fifteen before I stop," was marked on the body of the first victim, and already eight have been found. Six of them were discovered in the Whitechapel district, the seventh at New Castle on Tyne, but the eighth, and that not a recent one, is found in a section not heretofore invaded by this maniac, whose record of mutilation and butchery appals a great metropolis, baffles the police and creates a consternation in government circles.

Early Tuesday morning the body was found on the embankment of the Thames where the Grand Opera House was to be erected. The person who discovered the eighth victim recoiled in horror at the sight. A headless trunk of a woman, mutilated and gashed beyond the conception of the most bloodthirsty, lay on the bank in an advanced state of decomposition.

The scene of the murder is, in the day time, one of the busiest localities in London. Thousands pass there at all hours of the day, hundreds of drays move in continuous process on, and many of the large business places of the city are located there.

London is terror stricken as it has not been for a generation, and demands that something be done. No suspicious-looking characters, and they can be found by the thousands in the East End, are taken into custody in a blundering way, held for an hour or two until they can establish an alibi, and then discharged.

The curious disposition to connect the crimes with the American has been carried to an absurd extreme. "An American hat," "an American medical student," an American what not!

Hordes of people rush to the dark, damp quarters where the murders have been committed, by day and night. The wanderers, men and women, who have always been about those streets, are there yet, having nowhere else to go. Other people, drawn by curiosity, go to see—what? They see—nothing. But now and again comes a new murder. It happened, perhaps, while the crowd was still gaping about; yet no one saw or knew of it, and the assassin has vanished as completely as one of the grotesque shadow figures made in the fog by the uncertain light from the street lamps.

MORTON'S LETTER.

The Republican Nominee For Vice-President Accepts.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency of the United States, has issued his letter of acceptance. He says that the resolutions adopted at the Chicago Convention, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect his personal convictions and have his hearty approval. The controlling issue in the campaign, he says, is the question as to "whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency or whether these duties shall be retained, with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country."

"The Republican platform," Mr. Morton continues, "while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue, declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor."

After ascribing the present prosperity of the country to the operation of protective tariffs Mr. Morton says: "The pressing reason given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protection as a motive or end is that the present tariff has produced or is producing a surplus in the Treasury. But it is not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the national income to the national expenditure without sacrificing or even imperilling an industrial system which has brought untold advantage to the country. Admitting that the present tariff by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade which it has stimulated needs revision, is it not wiser and more patriotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interests of protection than with the purpose of lessening its protective features?

"The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital grows timid, the field of labor is contracted, and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all working men."

Again expressing himself in hearty accord with the declarations of the National Republican platform Mr. Morton mentions especially the questions of silver, the settlement of the public lands, better coast defenses and the duty owed to the shipping interests of the country. He declares that the Republican platform proposes a distinctly American policy and says that the American people, "with no spirit of narrowness toward other people, but rather in the highest interest of all, should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man."

THE old Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., has been sold for $11,000. The idea of the new purchasers seems to be to let the Libby building remain where it is now and throw it open as a public museum.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

185TH DAY.—The President signed the Chinese Exclusion bill and sent it to the Senate accompanied by a message. Senator Sherman moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.... The bill forfeiting unearned land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad was favorably reported.... Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the circular issued by General Benet.

186TH DAY.—Mr. Voorhees, from the Library Committee, reported favorably a bill for the purchase of the life size oil painting of Abraham Lincoln by G. W. F. Travis, at a cost not to exceed $15,000.... The Senate agreed to the conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

187TH DAY.—The substitute for the House Tariff bill was reported back; it reduces the revenues about $74,000,000.... The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Hale's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for an explanation of General Benet's circular as to discharges of certain employes in United States arsenals and armories.

188TH DAY.—The report of the Committee on Finance against the Mills bill and in support of the substitute therefor was submitted. The minority report, together with a supplemental report of Mr. Beck, were also given.... The Ingalls resolution was adopted.... The bill to adjust Postmasters' salaries was passed.... Mr. Chandler's resolution for an inquiry into the recent Louisiana election was then taken up, and Mr. Blair spoke upon it, and, in connection with it, argued in favor of his Educational bill.

House Proceedings.

223D DAY.—In the House the report of the Stahlnecker Investigating Committee, which completely exonerates the Congressman, was presented.... The House spent the rest of the day in consideration of private bills on the calendar.

224TH DAY.—The President's message accompanying his signature of the Chinese Exclusion bill was received by the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.... The bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company was discussed.... Resolutions against trusts were offered by Mr. Lanham and others. Mr. Lanham's measure urges that it be declared that it "is the sense of the House" that the remainder of this session should be devoted to legislation against "trusts."

225TH DAY.—The House passed the bill permitting settlers who have abandoned their homesteads to take up others.... The request of the Mexican National railroad to allow their freight to pass through the United States without examination or appraisal has been denied.

226TH DAY.—The bill to extend the laws of the United States over the Public Land Strip was discussed, but no action reached.... The Deficiency bill was taken up and the aqueduct frauds discussed. A letter was read from Major Lydecker stating that the defects thus far discovered could be remedied for $5000, while ten times that sum was reserved for that purpose. He also stated that the contractors were under heavy bonds to make good any failure to satisfactorily complete the work.

227TH DAY.—The Mormon question was discussed in the consideration of the Deficiency bill, the conference report on which was rejected.

PERSIA'S MINISTER.

The Oriental Diplomat Prostrates Himself Before the President.

The new Persian Minister, Hadji Hossein Kouli Kahn, has been formally presented to President Cleveland by the Secretary of State. The Minister is very diminutive, and he will enjoy the reputation of being the shortest in stature of any of the members of the diplomatic corps, not accepting Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese representative. His costume was hidden by a heavy cashmere robe, which glistened with jewels and the various insignia of his rank.

When President Cleveland entered the room the Persian prostrated himself before him. Then followed a performance common enough in the Orient, but never before witnessed here. Before a hand could be raised to prevent him, the Minister bumped his head gravely three times against the floor, and then, as if satisfied that he had done the proper thing, he straightened himself up and awaited the President's pleasure. For a moment the two men—the Chief Magistrate of the freest people on earth and the representative of the ancient Eastern despotism—gazed at each other.

Then the Oriental representative spoke. His address was delivered in the Persian tongue. At the conclusion of the Minister's address the President bowed low and responded.

When the President had finished the Minister bowed his acknowledgments and the party separated.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

More in the Third Quarter of 1888 Than in the Same Time Last Year.

The business failures occurring throughout the United States for the third quarter of the year completed amount in number to 2361, with liabilities of a trifle over $22,000,000. The failures for the third quarter of 1887 numbered 1968, with liabilities aggregating the enormous sum of $73,000,000. This shows for 1888 an increase in the number of the failures of the quarter, 423, while the liabilities have decreased, as compared with 1887, nearly $51,000,000. The large aggregate of liabilities in the 1887 quarter was due to speculative disasters, and it is probable that the liabilities of the legitimate failures were no greater last year than this.

For the nine months of 1888 the failures number 7550, with liabilities of over $90,000,000, as compared with 6850 failures and $128,000,000 of liabilities in the same period of 1887, showing that the failures for 1888 were in number 700 more than last year, but with liabilities about 30 per cent. less.

In the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland the failures for the three months just closed number 384, with liabilities of $3,679,000, as against 308 failures and $2,996,000 of liabilities in the same quarter of 1887. In the nine months of 1888 ending with September 30, the Canadian failures number 1256 with liabilities of $11,482,000, as against 1017, with $13,458,000 of liabilities, in the same period of 1887.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK has a mania for getting weighed frequently.

EVANGELIST MOODY will spend the winter in California.

THOMAS A. EDISON is studying the problem of aerial navigation.

THE Kings of Cambodia and Assam will visit Paris next year.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be meditating a journey to England.

IT is rumored that Bismarck will follow Von Moltke's example and resign.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to visit the Czar of Russia.

ANDREW CARNEGIE came to the United States in 1815, when he was 10 years old.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, receives almost daily letters threatening his life.

COUNT ALBIN CSAKY has been appointed to succeed the late Herr Trefort in the Hungarian Ministry.

COLONEL MARKHAM, an English hunter, has a good record in the tiger line. He has killed seventy-two.

THE oldest voter in the United States this year is a Texas man, Richard Kidd, who was born 115 years ago.

THE Russian Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul have been received and entertained by the Sultan at Stamboul.

THE tallest man in Congress is Stewart, of Texas, while Bowers, of Georgia, is the leanest. Senator Ingalls is the thinnest.

CHICAGO gave Chief Justice Melville C. Fuller a notable banquet and reception on the eve of his departure for Washington.

SENATOR SAWYER will be seventy-seven years old when his present term expires and he says he will then retire from public life.

JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM has returned to Chicago. He says that, as he is on the Bench, he will not take any part in the campaign.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FAIRCHILD'S grandfather was the printer and publisher of a newspaper. His father was a lawyer.

PRINCE GEORGE, of Greece has been betrothed to Princess Marguerite, second daughter of the Duc de Chatres and a wealthy heiress.

THE Empress of Austria is said to own twenty pet horses and twice as many dogs, after whose proper entertainment she personally sees every day.

VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, one of the oldest members of the present British cabinet, prides himself on never having, through his long life, read a novel.

FURTHER discussion upon Mr. Gladstone reveals the fact that he was flogged only once at Eton, for refusing to give away a school fellow who had got into trouble.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the famous nurse, is a confirmed invalid, being a patient in St. Thomas's hospital, London. She has never recovered from the injury to her spine received during the Crimea.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan, is worth $10,000,000. His money is invested in pine and mineral land, a railroad and a bank. All of his fortune has been made within fifteen years.

RESTRICTING CHINAMEN.

The Bill Excluding Them from This Country Becomes a Law.

The President Sends a Message to Congress Relative to the Bill.

The President has sent to Congress his approval of the Chinese Exclusion bill, accompanied by reasons therefor in a special message, and the suggestion that a joint resolution be passed allowing the admission of such Chinamen as are now on their way to this country.

The bill, which was introduced in the House by Congressman Scott, forbids the admission of Chinese into this country, whether for business or for the purpose of travel. It revokes all permits heretofore granted by which Chinese laborers on a visit to their native land are allowed to return.

The bill was passed both in the House and Senate by substantial majorities, but final action was long delayed by the Senate owing to some doubt as to whether China had rejected the treaty by which some of the benefits of the treaty were secured.

In his message to Congress the President says: "The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncracies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations."

After tracing the history of negotiations with China, the President continues:

"The admitted and paramount right and duty of every government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people, must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse.

"China herself has not dissented from this doctrine but has, by the expressions to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in co-operation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country.

"This co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the views of its authorized agent, and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen, in which the government of the United States is called upon to exercise that self-defence by the exercise of its legislative power."

The President concludes by recommending an appropriation of $2,6,619.75, to be turned over to the Chinese minister at Washington as an indemnity to his government for losses and injuries inflicted on citizens of China in unsettled parts of this country.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE New Yorks lead in fielding.

BURNS, of Wilkesbarre, uses a flat bat.

THE Washington Club has released catcher Tom Deasley.

SHORT STOP LOWE, of Milwaukee, has a fractured collar-bone.

JOE QUEST is considered the best umpire in the Western Association.

BILLY HOLBERT couldn't be sold, so Brooklyn released him outright.

THE League, and not the Indianapolis Club, reserves Glasscock.

MORRIS, of Pittsburg, never had finer control or greater speed than now.

GUMBERT, of Chicago, is said to be one of the best put up men on the diamond.

SILVER FLINT will accept Coleman's offer to wrestle any man in the League for $1000 a side.

POP SMITH says he will not play in Pittsburg another season, if he can by any means get away.

TOMMY ESTERBROOK has signed with Louisville. He will strengthen the club in a weak spot—first base.

RYAN, of Chicago, has made the most base hits in the League; O'Neil, of St. Louis, the most in the Association.

NOT a New York player has been fined or reprimanded by the management this season. This is a record to be proud of.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED dollars is said to have been the price paid to Baltimore for Pitcher Smith's release to the Athletics.

CONNOR leads the New Yorks in batting and Ewing in fielding. The former has an average of .307 and the latter .895.

MANAGER SULLIVAN, of the Washingtons, is negotiating for the release of Silver Flint, the veteran backstop of Chicago.

BROUTHERS is in favor of putting the pitcher back five feet. Conway holds that if this is done, bunting should be abolished.

A BALL player will give you anything except two things: They will never give you their ages nor lend you an old practice ball.

PITCHER RAWLEY'S "vanity" received a grievous wound when Von der Ahe selected Chamberlain of the Louisville Club instead of him.

Two hundred and three home runs were scored by the New England League this season. They also made 154 triples and 410 doubles.

TENER AND FARRELL, who form the battery of the Chicago Club are about the tallest players in the profession. Their combined height is twelve feet five inches.

CHICAGO is in a bad way for catchers. Darling is out of practice for want of work. Flint is sick and Daly is lame. Farrell is therefore doing all the catching work.

To date Keefe has won 34 and lost 12 games. Welsh won 25 and lost 19, Titcomb won 10 and lost 8, and Crane won 3 and lost 4. Keefe also played in four tied games and Welsh in two.

Two American baseball clubs will go to Australia to play exhibition games during the coming winter. One will be the regular Chicago Club; the other, a picked nine. They expect to leave Chicago about October 20th.

PRESIDENT ROACH, of Philadelphia, says that little dependence can be placed on official averages, claiming that players to sell has become such a branch of the business that it appears as though scorers had been instructed to flatten the men's records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Names of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	81	44
Chicago	74	55
Detroit	66	59
Boston	66	61
Philadelphia	65	60
Pittsburg	63	64
Washington	46	81
Indianapolis	46	83

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	88	39
Athletic	76	49
Brooklyn	70	52
Cincinnati	74	53
Baltimore	55	74
Cleveland	48	73
Louisville	44	83
Kansas City	42	87

THE MARKETS.

40 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed	7	@	9½
Calves, common to prime	9	@	11½
Sheep	3 90	@	4 50
Lambs	5 87½	@	6 50
Hogs—Live	6	@	6½
Dressed	8½	@	8¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 25
Patents	6 00	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07	@	1 07½
Rye—State	63	@	65
Barley—State	82	@	85½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	47½	@	51¾
Oats—White	—	@	42
Mixed Western	26	@	31½
Hay—No. 1 New	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	1 80c
Butter—State Creamery	23	@	23½
Dairy	18	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	17
Factory	13	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	9½	@	9¾
Skims	6½	@	7½
Western	8	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	21½	@	22
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 35
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 15	@	6 25
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 01
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	50	@	50½
Oats—No. 2, White	31½	@	31¾
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	6 50	@	6 60
Corn—Steamer Yellow	—	@	55
Oats—No. 2 White	36¾	@	37½
Rye—State	6	@	64
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	8¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	4¾	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	7¼	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red Oct	1 02¼	@	1 03
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	52¾	@	53
Oats—Ungraded White	33½	@	37
Rye—No. 2	—	@	57
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	23
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¼

LATER NEWS.

JOHN J. CONNOLLY, a highway robber, hanged himself in the jail at Salem, Mass.

A FAST express struck and instantly killed two journeymen shoemakers—John H. Larkins of Newark and William Hallaran of New York—who were walking along the track toward New Brunswick, N. J., for work.

THE Industrial Exposition at Richmond, Va., has opened with a great popular demonstration.

P. D. WIGGINTON, of California, has been unanimously selected by the Executive Committee of the American Party to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Green's declination of the Vice-Presidential nomination.

GEORGE H. HAMILTON has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Kentucky, and will make the contest against Speaker Carlisle.

THE Georgia Democratic State ticket was elected without opposition. John B. Gordon was re-elected Governor. Sam Small ran for the Legislature in the Atlanta district on a Prohibition ticket, and was defeated after a hot contest.

JONATHAN OSBORNE and Caspar Horsdoefer, two farmers living near Evansville, Ind., while seeking shelter under some trees from the rain, were struck by lightning and killed.

A DESTRUCTIVE hail storm visited portions of Kentucky and Ohio, causing great damage to tobacco and other crops.

THE Sundry Civil bill has been approved by President Cleveland.

OWING to the failure of the fisheries and crops the inhabitants of Moisic, Northern Canada, are starving.

A FIGHT has occurred at Hayti between the forces of General Thalmage and General Legitirme, which lasted all night, and in which a large number were killed. General Thalmace was among the killed.

FITZGIBBONS & CRISP'S carriage factory at Trenton, N. J., has been destroyed by fire causing a loss of $50,000.

THE Vermont Legislature convened at Montpelier and W. P. Dillingham was inaugurated as Governor.

FRANK SMITH and Teddy Weaver, two fishermen of Parkertown, N. J., were drowned while fishing.

ABRAM S. HEWITT has been renominated for Mayor of New York City by a meeting of citizens, irrespective of parties, held in Cooper Union.

EX-ALDERMAN ARTHUR J. MCQUADE, of New York City, who was convicted as a boodler and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, has been released on $20,000 bail pending a new trial.

JOHN B. CURTIS, a rich hotel keeper of Salamanca, N. Y., shot and killed himself at the Grand Central Hotel, New York. Melancholia, occasioned by the death of his wife, was the cause.

THE New York ball team defeated the Chicago nine, by a score of 1 to 0, thus virtually winning the League championship for 1888.

AT Medina, Ohio, Mrs. Mary L. Garrett was convicted of the murder of her two infant step-daughters, and senten